Mulberry Academy Woodside

Parents and Carers Webinar Study Smarter, Not Harder

Session Overview

- 1. What is 'revision' and why is is important?
- 1. What does ineffective revision look like?
- 1. What does effective revision look like?
- 1. How can I offer support without being a subject expert?



Study smarter, not harder

"Excellence is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, and intelligent execution; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives - choice, not chance, determines your destiny."



Excellence is never an accident.

- 1. Clear revision plan
- 2. Materials and resources
- 3. Proven effective revision strategies
- 4. Focus and concentration
- 5. Support structures

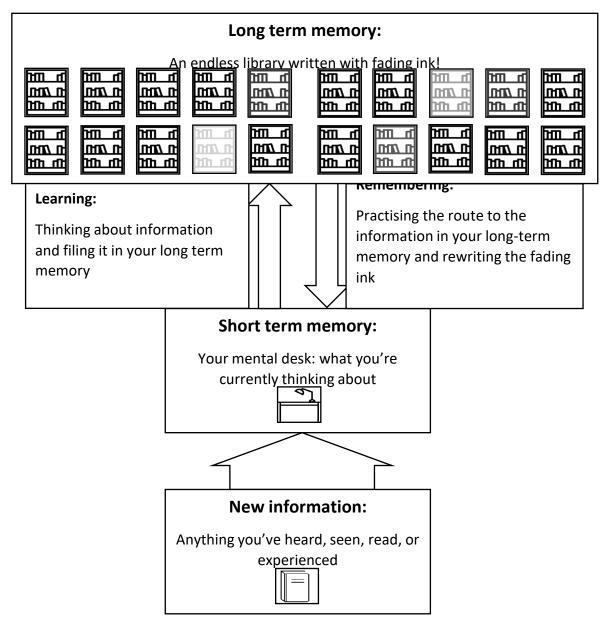


Motivation

Start with your why









Knowledge and understanding over time

Whenever you revise, you are doing one of three things:



1. Finding and closing gaps in your knowledge.



2. Strengthening fading knowledge in your long term memory.



3. Practising recalling knowledge quickly.



Creating a chunked revision timetable

Chunking	and	Spacing	Povision	Timetable

Monday			Tuesday		Wednesday			Thursday			Friday			
Date:			Date:			Date	:		Date: _			Date	:	
Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision *	Chunk' up to	Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision '	Chunk' up to	Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision '0	Chunk' up to	Subject To 30mins):	pic (Revision	'Chunk' up to	Subject To 30mins):	pic (Revision	'Chunk' up to
Rate how yo		your knowledge	Rate how yo	revision:	your knowledge	Rate how yo	revision:	your knowledge		ou feel abouer revision:	t your knowledg		rou feel abou	your knowled
Not sure	ОК	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!
I must recap:			I must recap:			I must recap:			I must reca	p:		I must reca	p:	
Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision '	Chunk' up to	Subject Topi 30mins):	ic (Revision '	Chunk' up to	Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision 'C	Chunk' up to	Subject To 30mins):	pic (Revision	'Chunk' up to	Subject To 30mins):	pic (Revision	'Chunk' up to
Rate how you feel about your knowledge of this after revision:			of this after	Rate how you feel about your knowledge of this after revision:		Rate how you feel about your knowledge of this after revision:			Rate how you feel about your knowledge of this after revision:			of this after revision:		
Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	ОК	Great!
I must recap:			I must recap:			I must recap:			l must reca	p:		I must reca	p:	
Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision '	Chunk' up to	Subject Topi 30mins):	ic (Revision '	Chunk' up to	Subject Topi 30mins):	c (Revision 'C	Chunk' up to	Subject To 30mins):	pic (Revision	'Chunk' up to	Subject To 30mins):	pic (Revision	'Chunk' up to
Rate how you		your knowledge	Rate how yo		your knowledge	Rate how yo of this after		your knowledge		you feel abou er revision:	t your knowledg	e Rate how y		your knowled
Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	OK	Great!	Not sure	ОК	Great!
l must recap:		I must recap:	I must recap:		I must recap:		I must reca	I must recap:			I must recap:			
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Providing exceptional educational experiences for every child, every day.



Study resources













Excellence is never an accident.

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- 2. Materials and resources
- 3. Proven effective revision strategies
- 4. Focus and concentration
- 5. Support structures

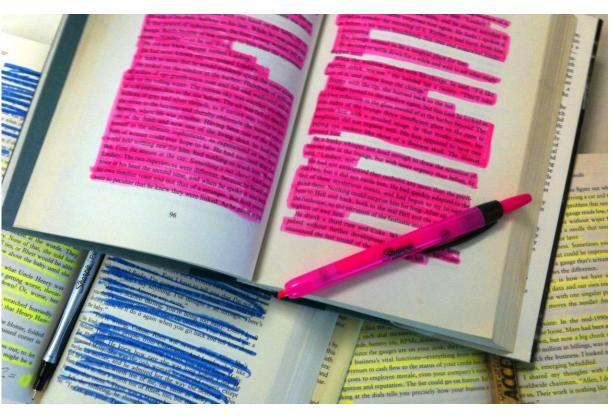


Not all revision techniques are equal





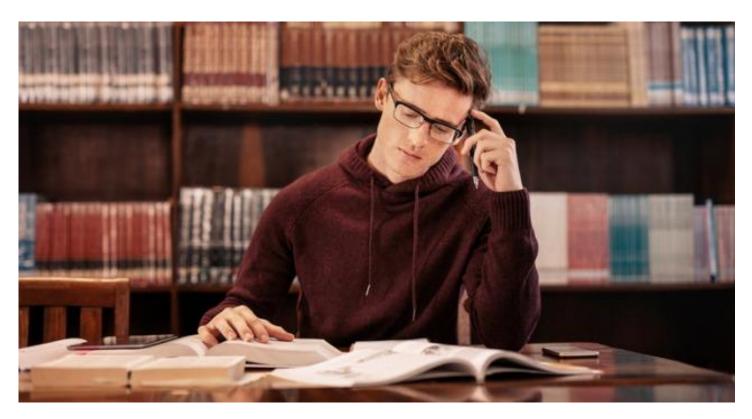
But why isn't highlighting effective?



- Does not automatically help memory
- 1) Can allow students to think they've highlighted key information and they haven't
- Students
 highlight too
 much

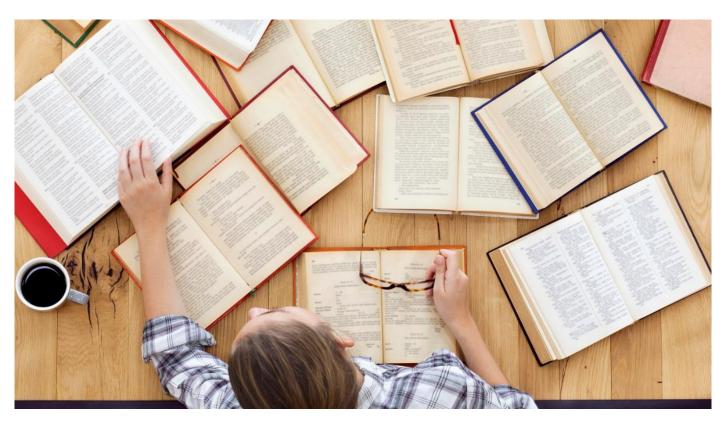


Not all revision techniques are equal





But what's wrong with re-reading?



- Does not automatically help secure memory
- Can give a false sense of security



Not all revision techniques are equal





Why you shouldn't cram

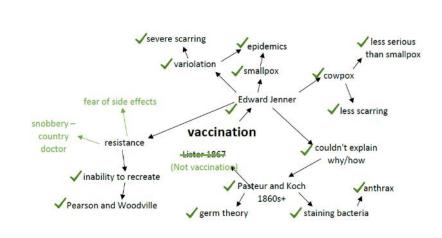


- Leads students to make unhealthy choices
- 1) Doesn't support memory at all



So, if that's ineffective revision then what is effective?

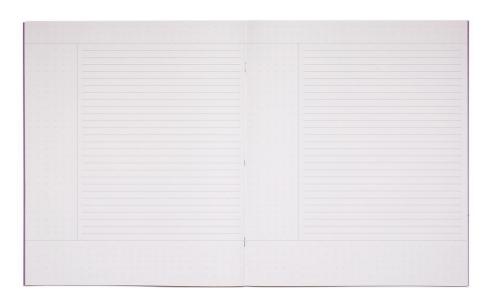






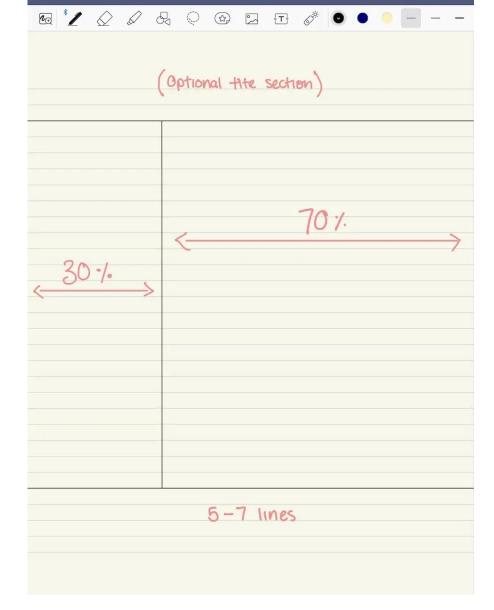








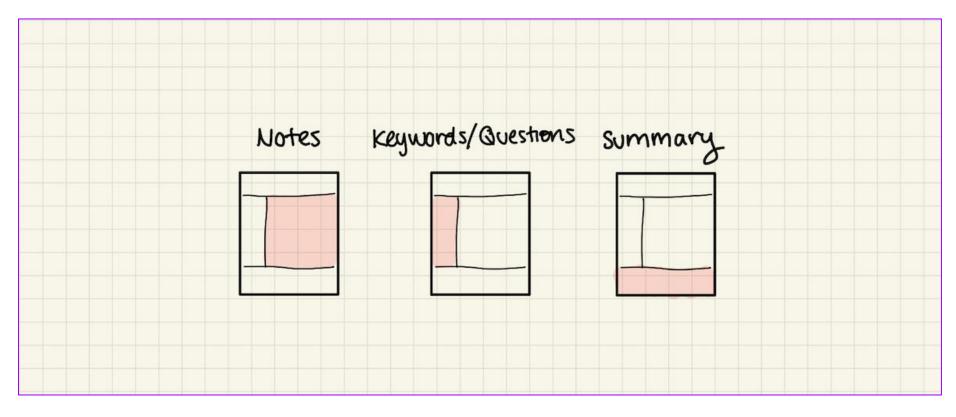






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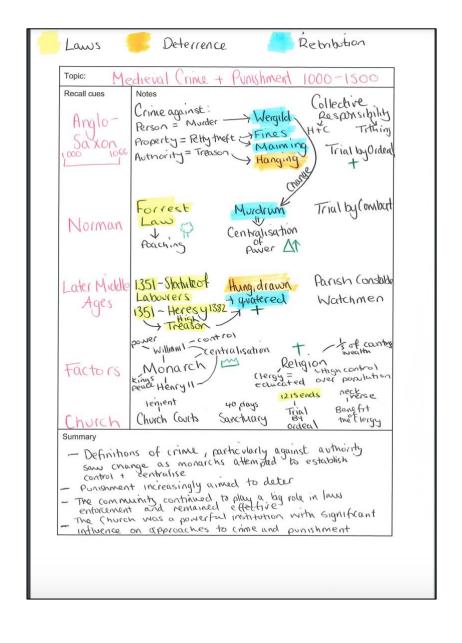




Topic:							
Recall cues	Notes						
Summary							



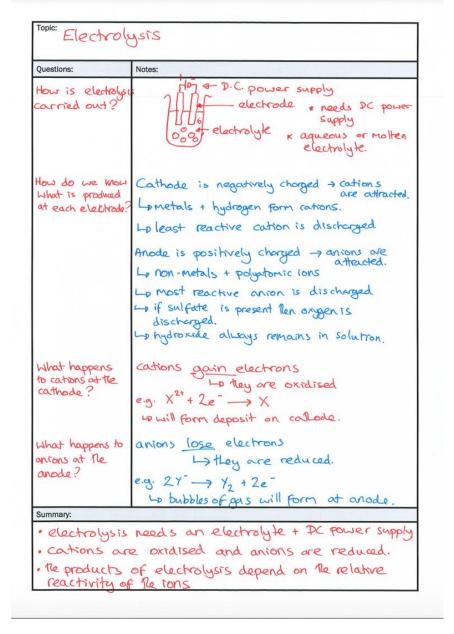












Flashcards



1861

Pasteur published his paper about germ theory.

groynes

A low wall on the coastline which slows longshore drift

osmosis

Net movement of water from a high concentration to low concentration across a partially permeable membrane Where is the pharmacy?

Où est la pharmacie?







When making and using flashcards:

Do:

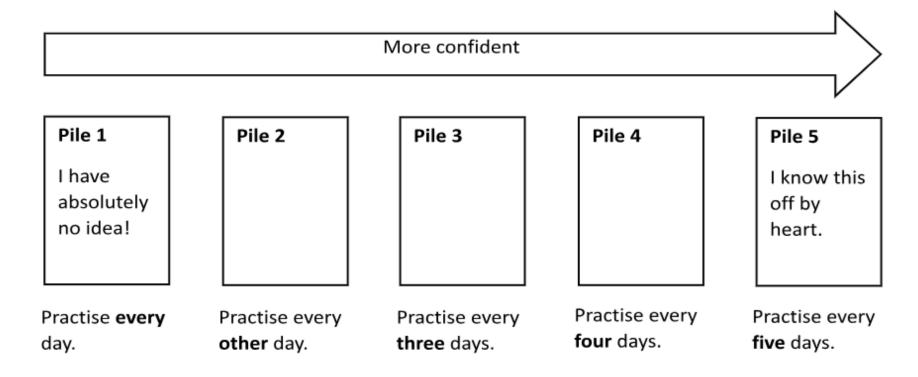
- √ ...make flashcards quickly.
- ✓ ...put a single piece of information of each flashcard.
- ✓ ...sort your flashcards according to your confidence with them (see below).
- √ ...test yourself on the flashcards from memory.

Don't:

- X ...spend more time *making* flashcards than actually using them.
- X ...put lots of information onto each flashcard.
- X ...revise the flashcards in the same order every time that you use them.
- X ...only read through flashcards.



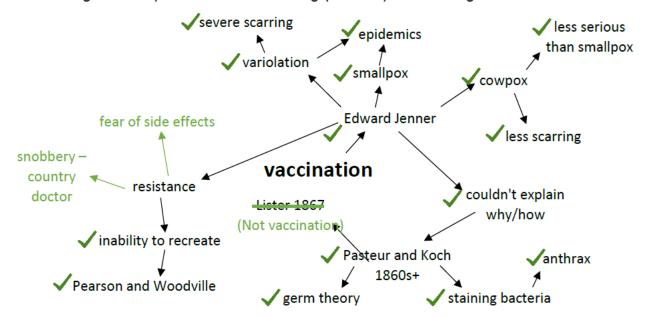
Flashcards and spaced practice





Knowledge Dumps

A knowledge dump is when you write down everything you can remember about a topic. They are a useful tool for finding out what you know and where the gaps are in your knowledge.





Knowledge Dumps

When writing knowledge dumps:

Do:

- ✓ ...write from memory.
- ...check what you have written against a textbook or knowledge organiser.
- ...connect information together in a spider diagram format (see below). This will allow you to remember more.

Don't:

- X ...copy information from textbooks and knowledge organisers.
- X ...assume that everything you have written is correct.
- X ...write a list (see below).



Knowledge Dumps

How to write a knowledge dump:

- 1. Use an empty piece of paper and write the date at the top of the page.
- 2. Without any support, write down the first thing you can remember about the topic you have chosen. Use single words or phrases.
- 3. As this fact triggers more information, write those facts down. Connect the facts together with lines or arrows.
- 4. Once you can't remember anything else about the area you started writing about, try to remember another fact to start another 'web' of knowledge. Stop once you can't remember anything else.
- 5. Using a knowledge organiser or textbook, check and correct your knowledge using a different coloured pen.
- 6. Keep your knowledge dump. This will allow you to compare knowledge dumps over time so you can see your success.
- 7. Note down what you corrected or added. Practise these gaps using flashcards or quizzing.



Helpful Websites







https://www.senecalearning.com



https://www.tassomai.com



Support structures









Support through challenge

- 1) Are you revising?
- 1) Can you show me how you're revising?
- 1) Are you using one of the strategies you've been shown in school?
- 1) Would you like me to test you on your content?



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Any questions?

